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"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

UCAPAWA News

UNITED CANNERY, AGRICULTURAL, PACKING AND ALLIED WORKERS OF AMERICA-CIO

Vol. IV, No. 9 — June 1, 1943 — 68 — Price 5 Cents

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MEET UCAPAWA'S EXECUTIVE BOARD: Reading from left to right, seated Luisa Moreno, Int. Vice-Pres.; Conrad Espe, General Vice-Pres.; Donald Henderson, General Pres.; Harold Lane, Int. Secy.-Treas., and Evelyn Marks, Int. Vice-Pres.
Left to right, standing: Armando Valdes, Dixie Tiller, Robert Clark, Lewis Bentzley, Otis Nation and Owen Whitfield—all Int. Vice-Presidents.

Byrnes Order A Victory For Cannery Labor

A significant victory has been won in securing wage increases for cannery workers, and workers engaged in the processing of seasonal and perishable food and feed products. This new policy, which was set forth in a directive order by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, was intended to relieve the labor shortage condition in the cannery field.

It represents a beating of the attempt to put cannery workers under the jurisdiction of the Dept. of Agriculture and keeps all food processing workers under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board. Increases for cannery workers up to 40c an hour can now be made without approval of the WLB.

The Byrnes directive order follows:

"Pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order No. 9328, it is hereby directed:

To Correct Sub-Standards

"1. To correct substandards of living of employees engaged in the packing or processing of seasonal and perishable food and feed products and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war, adjustments in wage rates for hourly paid common labor may be approved provided that such adjusted rates do not exceed the rates paid common labor on farms in the vicinity, plus differentials (but not more than 8c an hour) which existed during the 1940 or 1941 processing season between farm and food processing common labor rates, and provided further that rates so established are not higher than the minimum going rates for common labor in the particular labor market area.

Piece-Rates Higher

"II. Adjustments in wage rates for employees paid on a piece-rate system or for employees other than common labor may be approved provided that the rates so established shall not be more than the common labor rates established under Paragraph I above, plus differentials not exceeding the minimum differentials which existed during the 1940 or 1941 processing season between these different occupational groups, and shall not exceed the minimum of the going rates for these same occupational groups in the particular labor market area.

"III. If the employers involved or OPA certify that the proposed adjustments will not furnish a basis to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in price; the adjustments shall become immediately effective as approved by the Board, otherwise the adjustments shall be subject to the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director."

Additional Adjustments

In addition to the above, the Union has been assured of the following facts and procedures by the National War Labor Board:

1. A definition of the area to be considered in arriving at the definition of the market area of the going common labor rate is to be very broad so that this, in effect, means not a rural common labor rate, but the nearby industrial common labor rate.

2. A special office will be created in the Regional War Labor Board to handle all wage increases

(Continued on P. 8, Col. 5)

Congressmen React To The Connally-Smith Measure

Phila., Pa.—Acknowledgements are reaching the International Office every day in answer to a letter sent to every Representative in Congress by the Executive Board urging the defeat of the anti-labor Connally-Smith Bill.

Among the Congressmen who acknowledged the Executive Board's letter (several of whom promised to fight against the bill) are Michael J. Bradley (Pa.); Thomas S. Gordon (Ill.); John W. Gwynne (Iowa); William Lemke (N. Dak.); Francis J. Myers (Pa.); and William I. Troutman (Pa.).

The letter of the Executive Board unanimously urged the Congressmen, "not only to vote against, but speak on the floor of the House exposing the Connally-Smith Bill as a piece of legislation which will result in thoroughly demoralizing the labor movement in its production work and in its work of helping to win the war.

"Our Union and all other CIO Unions," the letter continued, "have a magnificent record of cooperation not only in carrying out the no-strike pledge and in maximizing production, but also in our communities and through the nation in supporting bond drives, blood donations, relief campaigns, and in working in every way possible to help the Administration win the war.

"We of labor feel that this is labor's war. We are intent on doing everything possible to win this war. Such legislation as the Connally-Smith Bill will not help, but will throw a monkey-wrench into the cooperative, democratic procedures which are necessary to win the war and secure labor's support.

"We therefore urge that this bill be soundly defeated not only as an unjust slap at labor but as a measure the consequences of which are inimical to the winning of the war."

UCAPAWA Board Endorses National CIO Program; Condemns John L. Lewis

Philadelphia, Pa.—Closing a three-day session, UCAPAWA's International Executive Board wired President Philip Murray complete and unqualified support of the CIO program adopted at its recent Executive Board meeting in Cleveland, Ohio.

In the wire to Pres. Murray, the International Executive Board reported to him a 45% increase in dues-paying membership for the past year, and pledged full support and mobilization of UCAPAWA's membership in carrying out its no-strike pledge and in defeat of the Lewis anti-war, anti-Administration maneuvers.

SMITH-CONNALLY-LEWIS BILL

Two major resolutions were adopted and sent to members of the House of Representatives and Senate. The first, dealing with the Smith-Connally Bill, urged all members of the House, in the name of the Board, to roundly defeat the Smith-Connally Bill now before the House for a vote.

A telegram urging all Senators to support the Anti-Poll Tax Bill now before the Senate and threatened with a filibuster, was sent in the name of the Board.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROGRESS

After reviewing the substantial organizational progress made in consolidating old locals and organization of new plants, the Board surveyed an outline of new organizational campaigns for the coming six months' period. Special attention was paid to campaigns in canneries of the Midwest and in strengthening the organizational campaign in the tobacco-cigar-cigarette field in the Southeast.

ENDORSES FOOD FOR VICTORY PROGRAM

UCAPAWA's latest Food for Victory Program was endorsed, and a campaign outline for involving the labor movement in the entire country in support of this program worked out.

In addition to this, resolutions

(Continued on P. 8; Col. 5)

39% Faster Gain In CIO Membership!

Cleveland, May 15—Under the win-the-war leadership of President Philip Murray, the CIO in the first four months of this year has grown in membership 39.3 per cent more than it did during the first four months of 1942, it was announced this week at the special CIO Executive Board meeting.

President Murray reported that the CIO has 878,000 members in the armed forces—all of them in good standing.

Cleveland, Ohio — The CIO Executive Board meeting here on May 15 reaffirmed the complete support of its five million members and their families to the "unconditional surrender" program of President Roosevelt. The CIO statement, which was unanimously accepted, presented a program "to meet the realistic needs of our nation in conducting an effective offensive on our domestic front."

The win-the-war basis of the CIO's policy was clearly stated in the preamble to the statement presented to the Board by President Philip Murray, which said:

"Every single request or proposal made by the CIO during this present war is based on the grueling test whether it will serve to support our Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and aid the nation in our war of survival.

"At the same time, every weakness or deficiency which we expose on the part of government or any other group in the nation—we do so with the same objective in mind."

(See Page 8 for details of the CIO actions.)

CIO Union Council Raps Lewis Policy In Coal Dispute

Memphis, Tenn.—"The use of the strike as a weapon in labor disputes at this time would be an act of sabotage," declared the Memphis Industrial Union Council (CIO), condemning the misleading labor policies of John L. Lewis in the coal strike situation. Among the signers of this statement who represented eight CIO unions in the city, were Lewis C. Bentzley, Int. Vice-Pres., and A. J. Marcus, Int. Rep., of UCAPAWA.

Supporting the stand of President Roosevelt and Philip Murray in the present coal situation, the statement declared that the miners have a just case for higher wages in view of the increased cost of living, but the strike is not the method to settle matters in wartime.

Deadline Notice

Due to unavoidable circumstances this issue has been delayed. The next issue, however, (June 15), will come out on time. The deadline for that issue will be June 7. You can still get news in by June 9 if you wire us immediately to expect it.

Facing Our Problems

Excerpts from Report of President Donald Henderson and Vice-President Conrad Espe to the International Executive Board:

THIS organizational report covers an approximate period of seven months. It can be characterized as a period of (a) substantial consolidation of plants already under contract, and (b) steady growth in the organization of new plants—but not at a rate commensurate with the expenditure of organizational funds.

Taking the most rigid measure of organizational growth, namely, growth as measured by increases in dues per capita to the International Office, we have the following figures.

The average per capita payments, exclusive of initiation fees for March and April, 1942, as compared with 1943, show a 45% increase.

This is a fairly rapid rate of increase and compares very favorably with the CIO increase in per capita paying members of 39.3% during last year. However, we have been expending during the last six months a much greater volume of money on organizers than in the comparable period of March-April, 1942.

GROWTH OF NEW MEMBERS UNDER CONTRACT

Since the Convention we have signed 127 new contracts in new plants. The facts covering these contracts and number of workers under contract are given in the following table:

	July 1937	Dec. 1938	Dec. 1940	Oct. 1942	May 1943
No. of Contracts	30	65	158	263	390
No. of Plants Covered	153	181	276	337	464
No. of Workers Under Contract:					
Normal	7,035	9,003	13,169	33,699	40,856
Seasonal Peak	8,625	11,909	19,670	51,634	57,964
Good Standing		6,127	9,105	22,610	27,901

The increase in members in good standing since October, 1942, to 27,901 is due, in part, to new plants totalling 2,326 members in good standing, and in part to consolidation, 2,965.

It should be noted that the increase of workers under contract by normal working force averaging 3,147 in the twenty-seven plants means an average of a little over 25 members per plant.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD ELECTIONS

Since October 1, to March 20, we have held twenty-one NLRB elections, winning 18 and losing 3. The total number of workers normally working in the 18 plants in which we won elections was 4,505 and those in the plants we lost was 550.

The Klein Cigar Manufacturing Co. in New York City is now being worked on, with satisfactory progress being made to hold a new election.

We have no information on Standard Rice, in Memphis, Tenn.

The Tip-Top Creamery, Vincennes, Ind., was a creamery belonging to the AFL Teamsters Union, which was lost to the Teamsters, and which we consider a closed incident.

UNION SECURITY — OLD AND NEW CONTRACTS

Very substantial progress has been made in consolidating our major plants and in new plants in the extension of Union Security clauses. Since the October Convention, some of the outstanding of these advances are the re-negotiations of contracts in Memphis, Local 19; the Diesel-Wemmer-Gilbert contracts, with union maintenance; the Cedar Rapids Quaker Oats plant, with union maintenance; the U. S. Gelatine plant in Wisconsin, union maintenance; El Trellis Cigar Co. plant in New Orleans, union maintenance; Siegal Cigar and Zifferblatt in Philadelphia and Camden, union maintenance; De Nobili Cigar in Long Island City, union maintenance; Libby, McNeill and Libby contract in Chicago, union maintenance; Buckey Cotton Seed Oil plant in North Little Rock, Ark., union maintenance and Phoenix Cotton Compress plant in Phoenix, Ariz., union maintenance.

All plants and sheds in Florida have union maintenance or union shop.

At the present time, the Campbell's Soup contracts are before the War Labor Board, with every possibility that a decision will be handed down granting union maintenance in both the Chicago and Camden plants.

Gerber Baby Food plant, Local 30, Fremont, Mich., is on the point of going to the Board as is the Planter's Peanut, Local 26, contract.

Negotiations are about to start on the Quaker Oats plant in Akron, Ohio, and the Consolidated Cigar plant in Lancaster, Pa., where good records have been maintained and where there is no reason for not securing union maintenance from the Board.

All of the above are major plants and represent a substantial proportion of our membership.

One Front—One Foe!

GUIDE TO POLITICAL ACTION

By ELIZABETH SASULY

Legislative and Research Director

NEW kinds of meetings have been going on in Washington recently. Congressmen have been coming to them, but for a change the Congressmen have not been doing the speech-making.

These meetings have been held to tell the Congressmen what labor knows must be done to win the war.

Powerful campaigns have brought delegations of workers rolling into Washington from factories and plants in all parts of the country. These delegations have visited heads of government agencies as well as members of Congress.

We can't take time out to pat ourselves on the back when so much remains to be done, but we can look at the record and see what has been accomplished in the past few weeks in and out of Congress:

● On May 11, James Byrnes broke the ice which has been paralyzing the War Labor Board and issued an order permitting wage increases for cannery and other food processing workers. (UCAPAWA campaigned for these wage increases in substandard industries but against giving the Department of Agriculture authority over the wages of food processing workers. See story p. 1).

● On May 12th, the campaign of the entire labor movement for restoration of the powers of the War Labor Board bore fruit when Byrnes issued an interpretation of Executive Order 9328 (the "Hold the Line" Order) which restored the power of the War Labor Board to make wage adjustments on the basis of gross inequities and effective prosecution of the war.

We haven't won anything like a complete victory on these points yet BUT WE HAVE MADE SOME PROGRESS and we know we are using the right methods. Our job now is to keep the campaign rolling and win a complete victory on these points and the others on our program.

Remember, we have to put pressure on members of Congress to get them to pressure government agencies for the right programs. Congress is a hotbed of reactionary committees meeting every day to KNIFE win-the-war Administration programs. We must make the Congressmen who represent us SUPPORT AND ADVANCE these programs.

NUMBER ONE on the agenda for economic stabilization is the rollback of prices. WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN to support a rollback to May 15, 1942, and to make his views known to James Byrnes, director of Economic Stabilization.

NUMBER ONE on the agenda in Congress is the Smith - Connally - Lewis Bill (Connally wrote it; Smith amended it and Lewis is passing it). This week is the week to stop this bill. WIRE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TO VOTE AND SPEAK AGAINST IT, TELL HIM ONE VOTE FOR THIS BILL WILL WIPE OUT ANYTHING HE HAS EVER DONE TO WIN THE TITLE OF "friend of labor."

NUMBER ONE on your lo-

(Continued on P. 3, Col. 1)

UCAPAWA News

Published Twice Monthly at 838 Greenwich St., N. Y. C. by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

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Editor: Cornelia M. Anderson
Subscription:
$1 a year to non-members
Entered as second class matter January 28, 1943, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III, No. 9 June 1, 1943

LABOR of the UNITED NATIONS

Hope for Mexican Farmer-Labor Unity

By Mexican Labor News

Mexico City—The possibility of a working alliance between Mexican labor and farmers, key to the consolidation and advancement of democracy in this country, was presented here in a May Day speech by Leyva Velasquez, head of the Mexican Farmers Federation.

Calling upon all labor organizations to aid in the formation of such an alliance, the farm leader declared that its immediate objectives should be to aid in winning the war, to speed up production and to unify the fight against profiteers and reaction.

"In these tasks," Leyva Velazquez said, "we are going to meet with increasing opposition from reaction, with the rebellious attitude of native fascism and with the maneuvers of pseudo-democrats and profiteers.

"But if we unite labor and the farmers into a single force, if we coordinate our efforts and take the offensive, the might of treason will be overcome, and we shall win the peace as well as the war."

Clergymen Fight Against Deportation Of Harry Bridges

San Francisco (FP)—More than 300 clergymen throughout the U. S. have joined Bishop Edward L. Parsons of San Francisco in signing an open letter to President Roosevelt, asking that he "set aside the deportation order against Harry Bridges, and afford him the opportunity to become a citizen."

The letter declared that "an examination of the case against the president of the International Longshoremen's Union (CIO) and his record since our entering the war convinces us that his deportation will be an injustice to him and a material loss to our national war effort."

Need Unity Of United Nations

Suffolk, Va.—The News-Herald carried a Letter to the Editor on May 6, written by Harry Koger, Int. Rep., on the subject of Polish-Russian relations.

Koger deplored an editorial which appeared in this paper which tended to sow seeds of suspicion "against our greatest and most effective ally, Russia." Exposing the Polish Government-in-Exile as "a small group of wealthy Polish aristocrats" who always hated the Soviet Union, Koger continued:

"We sincerely hope that your good newspaper is not beginning to fall for the present Nazi-inspired campaign of hate and suspicion against our ally, Russia.

"Please read that editorial over again and see if you still think it contributed anything toward United Nations solidarity. This is a serious war—a terrible war. Millions of United Nations boys have already died. Millions of innocent women and children have already died. Every rift in United Nations solidarity will add to the number yet to die."

(Continued from P. 2, Col. 5)

cal agenda for political action is: Set up a political Action Committee in your local if you have not done so. Participate in and start political activities in your Industrial Union Council. When a delegation is organized to go to Washington, BE SURE THERE ARE UCAPAWA REPRESENTATIVES ON IT!

Victory In Round One On Anti-Poll Tax Fight

The International Executive Board at its meeting last week sent a telegram to all Senators, urging them to vote in support of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill now pending before the Senate.

All Locals are urged to follow the example of the Board and wire their messages of support for the Anti-Poll Tax Bill to their Senators at once. The first Local to take action on this issue was Local 17 of Rochelle, Ill.

Washington, D. C. (Federated Press)—The smashing victory for democracy recorded by passage of HR 7, Vito Marcantonio's (ALP N. Y.) bill to end the Poll Tax, in a House vote of 265 to 100, must be followed immediately by determined efforts by labor to get the bill out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Otherwise, Marcantonio pointed out May 26, as he was receiving hundreds of telegrams and letters of congratulations, the poll taxers may succeed in keeping the bill bottled up there. The more speed with which it is brought before the Senate now, the more impossible would be a filibuster.

A Senate filibuster led by Sen. Tom Connally (D. Tex.), who now is sponsoring a bill, S 796, to break unions, succeeded in the last Congress because it was near adjournment and because supporters of the bill failed to stick it out and let themselves be pushed into a vote on cloture. Many men who would not have voted against the bill failed to vote correctly on the cloture issue.

Marcantonio attributed the House vote to the united action of the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods in supporting the measure, together with fraternal, church and Negro groups, and to the coalition of Republicans and Democrats who sponsored the bill. "This shows what unity of the people can do," he said. "It can be done again and again."

The Natl. Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax described the bill's success in the House as a contribution to the war effort. In charge of parceling time to speakers for the bill were Warren Magnuson (D. Wash.) and Joseph C. Baldwin (R. N. Y.). George Bender (R. O.) was chairman of the coalition group backing the petition which forced the bill out of committee.

John Rankin (D. Miss.), who deals in anti-Semitism frequently, sneered: "Stalin has abolished the Comintern but we still have the Frankfurter Comintern here in Washington." His fellow Mississippian and poll taxer, Arthur Winstead, pronouncing "Negro" in the vulgar vernacular of the South, said: "No Negro has ever been lynched in my State as long as he behaved himself."

Marcantonio was attacked and vilified by the poll taxers but remained impersonal and controlled in his answers. Alone among Congressmen from poll tax States, R. Ewing Thomason (D. Tex.) supported the bill. Among the 16 Republicans voting against the bill was James Wadsworth of New York, co-author of S 666, the Austin-Wadsworth bill to draft labor.

Pres. Murray Says No To Unfair Tax Plan

Washington, D. C. (Federated Press)—CIO Pres. Philip Murray on May 26 wired House and Senate leaders rejection of the 75% tax abatement plan adopted by House and Senate conferees, declaring, "Such a tax grab (by the wealthy) cannot be condoned in these critical times with men at the battlefronts sacrificing their lives for our nation."

Like the original Ruml plan for canceling 1942 income tax, it would provide "overwhelming benefits to highest brackets," said Murray, and "threatens additional shift of tax burden to small incomes in future tax laws."

Under the plan the man with a $2,000 income would receive cancellation of $105, equal to three weeks' net income, said Murray. Congressmen with $10,000 incomes would get $1,600 in cancellation, equal to 2½ months' net income. Likewise a man with $100,000 income would receive a gift of $48,000, or 1¼ years' net income.

The plan calls for withholding 20% of taxable income from wages and salaries to be applied against income and so-called victory tax liabilities. It would cancel 75% of a year's liability for all others, with the remainder to be paid half in 1944 and half in 1945.

Defeatist Sen. Arthur H. Vandenburg (R. Mich.) said that it "emphasizes the need to turn to other directions for at least a major portion of any additional revenue needed." He wouldn't say if he meant a sales tax, but Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.) is on record as favoring one.

LOCALS PLEASE NOTE:

Wire President Roosevelt immediately, urging him to veto this unjust tax bill!

No Shortage Of Farm Labor— Here Is Proof

Washington, D. C. (Federated Press)—Convinced they were vitally needed for the war effort to supply a labor shortage, 4,000 Jamaicans recently submitted to being crowded into a boat of ancient vintage, made a four day trip with a two day supply of water, only to arrive in New Orleans and wait for a week to 10 days before jobs could be found for them.

This was revealed here by Legislative Representative Elizabeth Sasuly of UCAPAWA to back up union charges that the much publicized farm labor shortage simply doesn't exist.

Some of the Jamaicans were sent to the Seabrook Farms in southern New Jersey. In general, however, Col. Jay Taylor, the banker-rancher-cement company so-called labor expert borrowed from the army to recruit manpower for Food Administrator Chester Davis, is understood to have had quite a time finding spots for the 4,000.

"There is no real shortage of farm labor, despite the claims of the farm bloc and the loud demands for a freeze of farm workers," according to the summary analysis of food production and distribution presented May 20 to the Kilgore subcommittee on technological mobilization by Pres. Donald Henderson of the union.

UNITED NATIONS FACTS
SPOKESMAN FOR FREEDOM
PRESIDENT BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA: "THE IDEAL OF DEMOCRACY IS SO HIGH, SO VALUABLE, SO DIGNIFIED, THAT IT'S WORTH BELIEVING IN, LIVING FOR, FIGHTING FOR!"
"ORDER OF THE TURTLE"
CZECHOSLOVAK PATRIOTS CHALK TURTLES ON FACTORY WALLS TO REMIND WORKERS TO "SLOW DOWN." OUTPUT HAS BEEN CUT AS MUCH AS 50% IN KEY FACTORIES
THE MAN WITH THE CAT EYES!
KARL FUTTERKNECHT, CZECH FLYER WITH THE R.A.F., HAS SHOT DOWN 22 NAZI PLANES IN RIGHT COMBAT!

Free Prisoners!

HUNDREDS of signatures requesting President Roosevelt to take action to free all anti-fascist prisoners in North Africa, filled the petitions of Local 3. The signatures came from the workers of the California Walnut Growers Assn., after a very lively discussion of the subject at their plant meeting; and also from the employees of The California Sanitary Packing Co., during the spinach pack.

Although 750 to 1,000 Spanish Republicans were already liberated and are on their way to Mexico, and 2,000 more were promised their freedom by the U. S. State Dept., it was pointed out by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee that the liberation campaign must continue until every single anti-fascist in North Africa is released. Furthermore, the Committee is in need of a constant flow of funds, for use in rehabilitating the released prisoners.

"The only way in which the anti-fascists can be released," a Committee spokesman said, "is by creating sufficient interest among the American people for putting pressure upon the officials in Washington by demanding the immediate release of the Spanish Republicans and International Brigaders."

Exec Board Hits Racial Crime Smear

The International Executive Board took action at its meeting last week against the unfair "crime wave" smear of the Los Angeles press and police. At the suggestion of Luisa Moreno, Int. Vice-Pres., the Executive Board voiced its protest against the current wholesale arrests of Mexican-American youth by the Los Angeles police. Sister Moreno is the delegate of the State CIO Council on the Citizens' Committee for the defense of Mexican-American Youth.

In a statement explaining the purpose of the Citizens' Committee, Joe L. Marty, Chairman, and Los Angeles UERMWA leader, said:

"A number of these unjust arrests of Mexican youths have come to our attention recently. Some of these we took the trouble to investigate. We found these arrests to be such a flagrant violation of our constitutional liberties and so unjust, that we have come to believe it is high time for public spirited individuals to get together to consider this problem. Indeed, what is most alarming, is the fact that these arrests are resulting in hatred, disruption and disunity, at a time when we must stand as one behind our country's war effort. If this attack were planned by Axis forces, it could not have a more disturbing effect."

The latest outrage against the Mexican youths of Los Angeles was the unjust conviction of 17 Mexican-American boys, known as the "Sleepy Lagoon Case." Three of the boys were convicted for first-degree murder, 9 for second-degree murder, and 5 for assault, without any convincing evidences of proof.

The Executive Board of UCAPAWA joined with the Citizens' Committee in protesting these arrests. The Committee intends to call for a Grand Jury investigation in order to stop the unjust campaign against the Mexican youths.

Petition Campaign Urges Restoration Of Power To FEPC

A campaign to get additional signatures to the petition to President Roosevelt, requesting that he restore the Fair Employment Practice Committee to the status of an independent agency with more power, is being pressed by UCAPAWA.

"This Committee has done outstanding work," said Pres. Donald Henderson in a letter to all the Locals, "in seeking to eliminate discrimination against racial minorities of all kinds in this country. The work of this Committee is essential to labor and to the winning of the war."

TOBACCO DIVISION

Here is the energetic committee of Local 638 which will meet this month to negotiate a second contract with Consolidated Cigar, in Lancaster. Their demands will include a substantial wage increase and union security. The old contract expires June 17.

The committee members, reading left to right, are—front row: Andrew Dotterman, Treas.; Florence Yeager, Shop Steward; Barney Henley, Int. Rep. Second row: Rhode Trapnell, Shop Steward; Miriam Yeager, Pres.; Jessie Flory, Shop Steward. Back row: Theresa Mayer, Rec. Sec.; and Mary Duschl, Fin. Sec. Vice-Pres. Verna Nuss was absent when the picture was taken.

The Fight Is On

By Jennie Stiver, Local 55

The fight is on, the CIO is calling you;
With union faith the victory is sure.
Come, buckle on the armor of the CIO,
For freedom's sake we surely can endure.

The fight is on; the enemy is trying hard
To kill the right of every working man.
We firmly stand for freedom and democracy—
Where duty calls, we'll do the best we can.

The fight is on; the enemy is crying loud:
"Destroy all laws that labor fought to win!"
But CIO is fighting for a victory
To conquer all, and rid the world of sin.

DRIED FRUIT AND NUT DIVISION

Suffolk Shows The Way To Real Price Control

Suffolk, Va.—"No group of consumers is in a better position than the Labor movement to assist in enforcement of price ceilings in an organized manner."

With this idea in mind, the Tidewater Industrial Union Council—CIO has called upon all union members in the area to safeguard their standard of living by becoming price-checkers. Union members and women auxiliaries are urged to work with their representatives on the OPA Labor Advisory Committee, in order to check the prices in their neighborhood stores with the OPA's recently published price list.

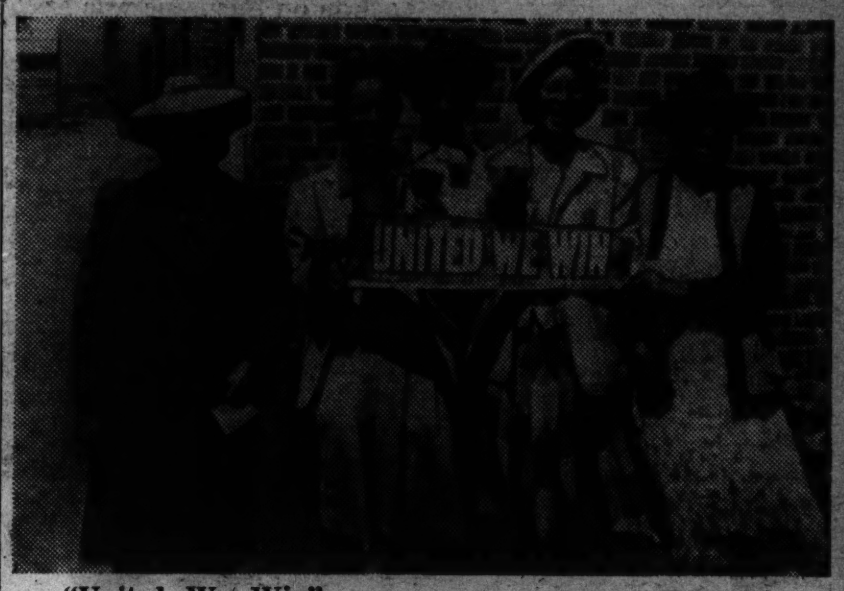
Plan of Action

In a letter addressed to all CIO locals in the Tidewater area, Harry Koger, UCAPAWA Int. Rep. and President of the Tidewater IUC, outlined a clear plan of action which can be followed by every CIO'er. (The same plan was adopted by the OPA Advisory Committee of Norfolk District, and 10 thousand copies were distributed to all local unions of the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods.)

Koger's plan stressed the importance of helping "in the President's program to roll back the cost of living." Members were told to check all prices on the OPA list; to see that all price ceilings were posted in the stores; and to urge storekeepers to reduce any illegal prices.

Pressure could be put on unfair storekeepers by picketing their stores, publicizing the stores, and even bringing lawsuit against the retailer.

Members were told not to check chain store prices, since these will be covered by OPA inspectors.



"United We Win"—these are five of the 600 Sullfolk Peanut Workers of Local 26 who won approximately $50,000 in back pay, awarded by the WLB. They paid their dues from 5 to 7 months in advance and all bought War Bonds.

The girls are, left to right: Vergie Baker (Suffolk Peanut Co.); Audrey Ferguson (Suffolk, Shop Chairman); Vergie Wiggins (Pond's Peanut Co.); Estelle Faulk (Suffolk, Shop Steward); and Mamie Hunter (American Peanut Co., Shop Chairman).

COTTON SEED OIL AND COMPRESS DIVISION

18-25% Increases For Poinsett Workers

TRUMANN, ARK.—After a long period of delay, the War Labor Board has approved wage increases for the employees of the Poinsett Lumber and Manufacturing Company, members of Local 85. The Board's decision granted a 6c per hour increase for all employees receiving 40c to 44c per hour; those receiving more than 44c but less than 50c will be increased to 50c per hour. The increases will be retroactive.

Other wage matters were tabled, pending further clarification of wage policy from Washington.

It is expected that this decision will help to establish the Union firmly in the plant.

A tribute to Sister Idelle McAlexander, Financial and Recording Secretary of Local 85, was paid by A. J. Marcus, Int. Rep. "I want to say that she has been the spark plug of the Union in Trumann for some time," Brother Marcus told the News. "She is faced with, and has faced, terrors, threats, intimidation and the heartache of keeping the Union alive during all these long, weary months, and she deserves all the credit in the work for her untiring devotion to her job."

Local Notes:

55 Our local became all enthused over a surprise visit of Int. Vice-Pres. Robert Clark and Helen Marcel. Both gave very interesting talks which everyone greatly enjoyed.

Mr. Clark said we had achieved much in our new contract, which he explained in detail. Our raise is being worked out in a good incentive production bonus system, he said, and he feels sure we will all be well pleased with the change. He told us how proud he was of our committee-men who were with him in Washington, and in his opinion we can depend on them.

We were told of a new organizing committee for Ohio which we should help finance. A 10% per month deduction was voted on. Pres. Oscar Riley said, if union members were not converted now, they had best come back for a second dip; that we did take a solemn oath and were only hurting ourselves by not abiding by such. There is grave danger in hopping on and off the gravy train. Errors will be corrected on the new seniority list which is to be posted at the shop entrance in the near future.

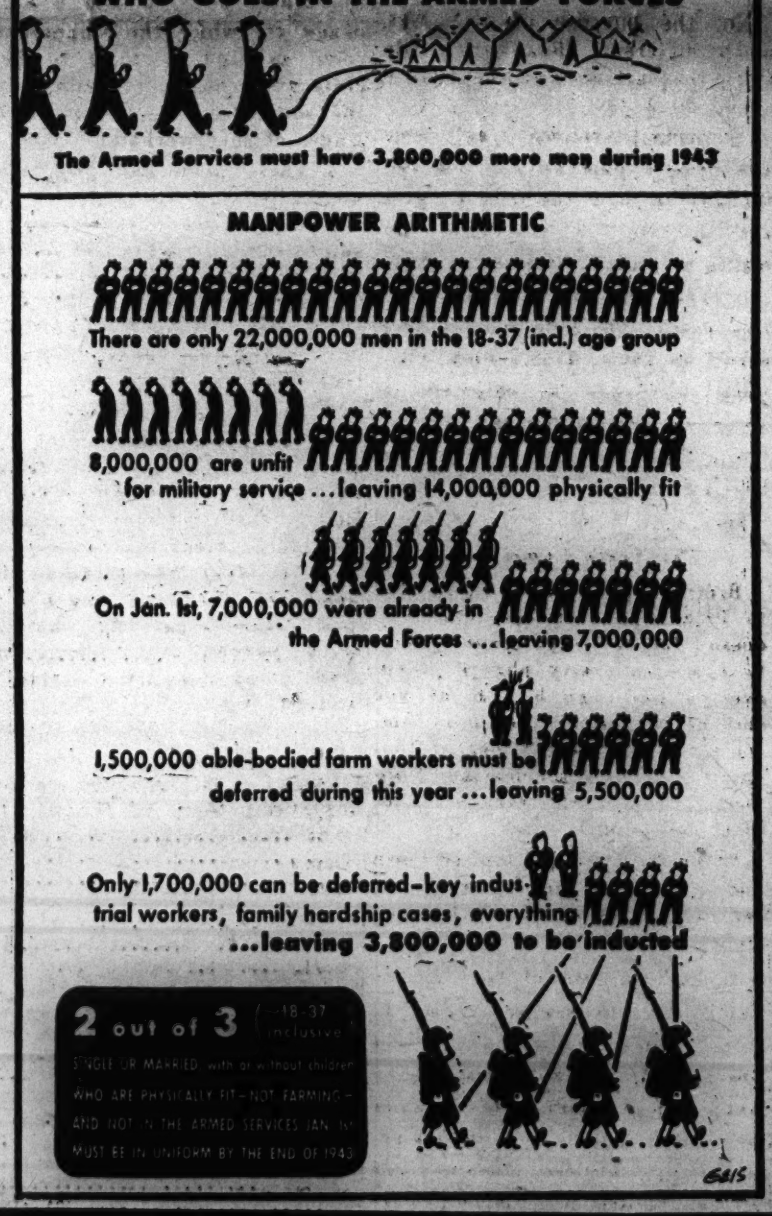
By Jennie Stiver, Press Agent

70 A drive for War Bonds was recently completed in our plant and 73% of our employees are now buying Bonds under the pay-roll system. Cash pledges amounting to $875 were also made.

Local 70 and the management of our plant bought two bonds for two employees who left the plant to enter the service. The company also presents each employee with a check for a month's wages when they leave.

We have bought Bonds for every employee who has entered the Service.

By Ruby Catlett, Press Agent


WHO GOES IN THE ARMED FORCES
The Armed Services must have 3,800,000 more men during 1943
MANPOWER ARITHMETIC
There are only 22,000,000 men in the 18-37 (incl.) age group
8,000,000 are unfit for military service ... leaving 14,000,000 physically fit
On Jan. 1st, 7,000,000 were already in the Armed Forces ... leaving 7,000,000
1,500,000 able-bodied farm workers must be deferred during this year ... leaving 5,500,000
Only 1,700,000 can be deferred—key industrial workers, family hardship cases, everything ... leaving 3,800,000 to be inducted
2 out of 3 (18-37 inclusive)
SINGLE OR MARRIED, with or without children WHO ARE PHYSICALLY FIT—NOT FARMING—AND NOT IN THE ARMED SERVICES JAN. 1st MUST BE IN UNIFORM BY THE END OF 1943
GAIS

In Memoriam

Staff Sergeant Stanley Klesper of the U. S. Army, former Vice-President of Local 7-2, and former employee of the Bergoust-Wilson Company, was killed in action in the South Pacific on January 29.

The News has just been informed of his death, and we join with Local 7-2 and the rest of UCAPAWA in paying tribute to our brave Brother.

Local 179 Blasts Rick

Toledo, Ohio—The following resolution was passed by the membership of Local 179:

"The members of Local 179 wish to formally and openly voice their protest against the speech made by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker recently in Columbus, Ohio. We also protest the general attitude he holds against Labor. As a tool of the National Manufacturers Association, he is doing his utmost to create discontent among the workers.

"We realize that production must go on at peak capacity. Does Rickenbacker realize, though, that the average worker, at the end of the month, does not even have left over the pitifully small sum paid to our fighters?

"Many members of our merchant marine have suffered far greater privations, and not for lack of sufficent fuel to return their ships to the home harbor.

"We are for Victory and the American Way of Life, but the workers' ideas of the American Way of Life do not coincide with Rickenbacker's idea of near-slavery."

Request Hearing For Forrest City

Forrest City, Ark.—In negotiations between Local 19 and the Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill all points were agreed upon except maintenance of membership, check-off, and overtime in excess of 48 hours in any one payroll week, at the rate of time and one-half.

The Union has requested the War Labor Board to consider this case together with the other Armour Company cases of Memphis and Jackson, Tenn.

Hearings Being Held On Buckeye Disputes

Memphis, Tenn.—Grievances between the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company and Local 19 are being heard by Arbitrator E. B. Schultz of the War Labor Board, after a long delay caused by the company's refusal to submit their disputes to government arbitration.

Some of the cases in dispute have been hanging fire almost since the first signing of the contract in August, 1942.

The union has been battling long and hard with the company for the right to bring the grievances before U. S. Conciliation Service or the War Labor Board. The long list of grievances which are only now being settled involve the company's discrimination against union members, and against Negro employees. The Union is urging that the company be ordered to make public all job classifications in the Buckeye plants.

Local Notes:

18 Our local is now bargaining with the California Packing Corp. Brother Jack Fox was with us at our meeting on May 19, and he read the contract which was presented to Cal Pac. Brother Fox knows how to get them up, and it sure was a good one. We would like very much to see this contract signed before the Pack starts in June and hope the company will do so. We want to demonstrate to Cal Pac that with a signed Union contract, every member of Local 17 will do his best to make this Pack the banner one for DeKalb.

The following officers were elected at the May 19 meeting:

Benjamin LaHue, Vice-Pres.; Irvin Larson, Warehouse Steward and Jesse Davis, Farm Steward.

By W. H. Wheeler, Press Agent

297 At the regular meeting of Local 297 held on April 1, a Blood Donors Club was formed. We are cooperating with the local Red Cross through the CIO office. Several members have already had their blood typed, and more are constantly volunteering.

Our recent meeting of May 6 was very interesting. After a short business meeting at which 14 new members were sworn in, refreshments were served. Motion pictures were shown of the last Local picnic in August, 1942; also of the Labor Day Parade in September, 1942. It is needless to add that everyone had a good time.

By Dan Smith, Press Agent

58 The Gielow Division of Local 58 had its annual election of officers and Sister Mildred Voy was unanimously reelected to serve as Chairman another term. Brother Stanley Deleszek was also reelected as Financial Secretary, and Ralph Graham was stepped up from Shop Steward to Recording Secretary.

The Gielow Division celebrated its third year with UCAPAWA. Sister Voy and Brother Deleszek have been on the Executive Shop Committee from that time on, this being their fourth term.

The following officers were elected for their first term on the Committee: Brothers Frank Plewa and Albert Glowacke as Stewards, and Brother Anthony Bielak as Doorman.

The newly elected Safety Committee consists of: Anthony Bielak (Pickle Dept.); Cornelia Blight (Preserve Dept.); and Howard Asch (Warehouse Dept.).

Our Good and Welfare Committee has always done its share wonderfully. They bought flowers for the sick members as well as managing to visit them, too. On behalf of their fine work, they were asked to serve another term. They are: Ann Demek and Bernice Stawiarski. In addition, Bernice Tomasik and Alice Scott were elected to the Committee.

By Mildred Voy, Press Agent

20 Due to a grievance which has not been settled between this Local and the Huron Milling Company of Harbor Beach, Michigan, Arbitrator Dudley Whiting has been called in to hear the case on May 29.

This is the first time in Michigan that an arbitration clause has been invoked in the settlement of a dispute.

In the next issue of the News a complete report will be made on this case.

Work—and enough play, too—now that Local 58's new Recreational and Entertainment Committee are on the job. These smiling faces are:

Front row, left to right: Jean Ter Bush, Helen Ozimek, Wilma Ter Bush and Elsie Czajkowski.

Back row: Frank Plock, Robert Magon and Joseph Josephiak. Also on the Committee are Albert Glowacke and Frank Plewa.

Hearst Smear of Lettuce Shed Workers Blasted

Take a look at the picture above. You've propably seen it before, because it was printed in scores of newspapers all over the country. The two pretty girls in the picture are Lillian Sparks and Mae Seibert, members of Local 78, working on the Tracy-Waldron shed in Tempe, Arizona. They are crack trimmers, hard workers.

Jim Otto

But International News Service (Hearst) did not spread this picture over the length and breadth of the country to show people what hard workers these girls are, or publicize the union either.

No, the purpose of INS was much different. Read the little story they attached to the picture—and think:

"Phoenix, Arizona—Next time you have a ham on rye and tell the guy to 'hold the lettuce', give a thought to this little item that makes us want to walk away from this typewriter and hunt up a lettuce patch. The gals you see here earn from $90 to $135 a week trimming the heads for shipment in Arizona's lettuce sheds. . . . . Uncle Sam has been one of the heaviest buyers of this year's crop."

The Truth Comes Out

Brother Jim Otto, of Local 186, in Philadelphia, is one man who doesn't fall for traps easily. When he saw this pretty picture in his evening paper on May 6, he got sort of hot under the collar and contacted the Phoenix local to find out the truth in the matter. Sure enough, the truth revealed a lot of hidden facts.

So Brother Otto sat himself down and and wrote the following letter, to the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:

In the Bulletin of May 6, you published a picture of two pretty girls, trimmers in the lettuce sheds of Phoenix, Arizona, who happen to be members of the same union I belong, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO.

I was interested in the pay envelopes which the picture caption told about. It said that the two girls, Lillian Sparks and Mae Siebert, "earn $90 to $135 a week prettying up lettuce heads for shipment to the East." (That was part of Bulletin caption.)

Philadelphians who are paying good stout prices for lettuce (23c to 25c per head) will be interested in some facts about these wages—as I was. I got this information from our Phoenix local:

The Facts

1. While it is true that these high rates were made on some of the sheds there during the peak week of the lettuce season, there are many weeks of slack work when the trimmers made as little as $6 and $9 per week.

2. Actual labor cost on a crate of lettuce—including all operations of preparing and shipping to market—is about 32c a crate. This is for crates of 4, 5 and 6 dozen heads, for which the Shippers receive as high as $5.50 to $6 a crate. So consumers cannot find the source of high prices in the wages of shed workers.

3. These particular girls make unusually high earnings for they are skilled piece workers, working skillfully at a high speed and for long hours, trimming up the heads for market. The shed on which they work, Tracy-Waldron, deals only in the best heads, so production rates are high.

4. This shed prefers to use union workers under union contract, for while they pay overtime at time and one-half after 40 hours, they get the production. On piece rates, the workers get paid for what they produce. If in some one week, they make a big pay, that is a sure sign that they have turned out, efficiently and well, a big quantity of "food for victory."

Food for Victory

All of us in our Union are bending every effort to "Feed the Men Who Fight the Axis," so we do not want the public to get the mistaken idea that we are standing knee-deep in clover—or lettuce—making food "pretty." It is hard work, they tell me, to trim lettuce fast and well, and most workers cannot even make a bare living when they first start, even working at the union piece-work scales.

Those are some of the bare facts about lettuce shed workers.

But here is some further light on the situation: The lettuce packing seasons, or "deals," are extremely short in Phoenix, about three weeks in the Spring and three weeks in the Fall.

Furthermore, trimmers receive piece-work rates which average $1 to $1.20 per hour. At that rate, Miss Sparks and Miss Seibert work upwards of 90 hours in one week in order to get any such pay!

And the money has to stretch a long way, between "deals" when there is no work.

Negro Workers Freed of Fake Vagrancy Charges

Orlando, Fla.—Five Negro workers, members of Local 4, who were arrested for "vagrancy" after they had refused to pick fruit for a company that would not pay the prevailing wage, were freed last week.

Another charge against Brother Sneed, for stealing a watch, was also dismissed. Brother Sneed had found the watch 6 years ago, and after he refused to work at the unfair wage and admitted that he had found the watch, the police department had found a man who "thought he lost it."

This is only a part of the anti-union activities carried on by the Orlando police department which cooperates very closely with the Citrus operators.

The freedom of the 5 Negro workers was a big victory over the unfair practices of the police. On May 1 the police department mobilized its entire force to keep the Negroes "from taking over. We have heard from a reliable source," they claimed, "that there would be an uprising."

Farmers Should Hold War Contracts Too

Washington (FP) — Pres. G. Patton of the Natl. Farmers Union urged war food production contracts for all farmers in an effort to convert agriculture to war just as industry was converted. He made public a program presented to the Senate Agriculture Appropriations Committee May 27.

In return the farmer would agree to plant stated acreages of needed, high-risk war crops such as soybeans, peanuts, dry beans, canning peas and tomatoes, potatoes and flax.

A minimum price on each item, insured income through war crop insurance, credit to begin production, technical and supervisory help and supplies of labor, seed, feed, machinery, fertilizer, tools and fuel would be guaranteed by the Food Administrator.

Continuance of Farm Security Administration on a permanent basis and increase of its production loan authorization from the present $97,500,000 to $1,000,000, and restoration of the President's original budget requests for farm appropriations were urged.

Local Notes:

178 After a three weeks' intensive campaign at J. C. Morgan Canning Co., the employees voted on May 13 to become a division of Local 178. Our campaign for the election stressed our Food for Victory War Cry. Jim Tanner, Chapin Armstrong, Bert Purkiss, Fred Kruger, Birdie Smith and myself (all of Cherry Growers Div.) went out every evening calling on prospects and even singing them "Happy in the CIO" to convince them that the Union would be a real asset. Morgan is the second largest plant in our district and employs close to 300 workers at peak seasons.

At a meeting held on the evening of the election, the victorious group elected Mrs. B. McGillis, Charles Saunders, Mrs. Hildebrandt, John Zoulek and Paul Knapp as temporary Stewards and Shop Committee.

At Cherry Growers, Inc., three points in our new contract are still to be thrashed out. Next meeting with the federal conciliator is set for June 4. The new contract is following through on the Union's requests in every major issue.

By E. Van Leishout, Press Agent

OUR WLB AND RELATED CASES

The table below summarizes the current Conciliation and War Labor Board cases of which the International Office has a record, as of May 25. If your case is not on this list, the reason is that your Local has not reported it to the International Office.

Conciliation

Name	Local
Cherry Growers, Inc., Traverse City, Mich.	178
Cudahy Products Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Four Peanut Co.'s, Suffolk, Va.	26
Gerber Canning Co., Fremont, Mich	30
Greenville Cotton Oil Mill, Greenville, Miss.	283
Hunt Bros. Packing Co., Fullerton, Calif.	2
Judd Hill Plantation, Trumann, Ark.	85
Pretlow Peanut Co., Franklin, Va.	26
Quaker Oats, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	110
Sterling Brands, Sterling, Ill.	310

WLB Dispute Cases — Washington

(Includes cases initiated before decentralization, those which were certified after decentralization but for special reasons are being handled by the Board in Washington, and cases recently certified but not yet referred to the proper region.)

Certified and Awaiting Action by New Cases Committee in Washington

(None)

Assigned to Mediator, Referee or Panel and Awaiting Hearing

(None)

Awaiting Report by Mediator, Referee or Panel

Name	Local	Date Certified
California Packing Corp., DeKalb & Rochelle, Ill.	17 & 18	Feb. 19, 1943
Campbell Soup, Camden, N. J., & Chicago, Ill. (including Camden Watchmen)	80 & 194	Mar. 24, 1943

Awaiting Union or Company Comments on Report

Name	Local	Date Certified
McLean Arkansas Lumber Co., No. Little Rock, Ark.	98	Nov. 27, 1942

In Review Section of Research Div., Washington, with Parties Comments, Being Prepared for Board Action

Name	Local	Date Certified
Larus & Bros., Richmond, Va.	577	Dec. 22, 1942

Awaiting Board's Directive Order in Washington

(None)

Directive Order of Board Issued Since April 23, 1943

(None)

Appealed to Washington from Directive Order of Regional Board

Name	Local
Grower Shippers, Salinas, Calif., & Phoenix, Ariz.	78

WLB Dispute Cases — Regions

Name	Local	Date Certified
Acmeline Mfg. Co., Traverse City, Mich.	178	Jan. 23, 1943
Alaska Salmon Industry, Seattle, Wash.	5 & 7	Mar. 6, 1943
Armour & Co., Bloomer, Wis.	24	Mar. 17, 1943
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark.	98	Jan. 27, 1943
Chester C. Fosgate Co., Forrest City, Fla.	4	Mar. 25, 1943
College Inn Food Products, Chicago, Ill.	13	Jan. 18, 1943
Dunklin Co. Comp. & Ware., Kennett, Mo.	355	May 12, 1943
French Benzol & City Cleaners, Miami, Fla.	50	Jan., 1943
Koppers & Co., N. Little Rock, Ark.	98	Feb. 10, 1943
Memphis Cotton Oil, Jackson Cotton Oil, Memphis, Tenn.	19	Apr. 5, 1943
Swift & Co., Harvey, La.	309	Jan. 15, 1943
Western Compress Co., Fresno, Calif.	254	Oct. 25, 1942

WLB Voluntary Wage Cases

Pending in Washington

Name	Local
Kind & Knox, Camden, N. J.	80

Acted on in Washington

(None)

Pending in Regional Wage & Hour WLB Offices

Name	Local
Alfiere Cigar Co., New York City	647
Consolidated Cigar, Lancaster, Pa.	638
Chase & Sanborn, Chicago, Ill.	194
J. W. Eshelman & Son, York, Pa.	101
Export Leaf, Richmond, Va.	350
DiNobili Cigar Co., Long Island, N. Y.	647
Federal Compress, Helena, Ark.	232
Federal Compress, Riverside Plant, Memphis, Tenn.	19
Fuhrer Ford Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.	62
Hunt Bros. Packing Co., Fullerton, Calif.	2
Huron Milling Co., Harbor Beach, Mich.	20
Jiffy Paper Co., Unionville, N. J.	88
Kuner Empson, Longmont, Colo.	313
Lupo Cigar Co., New York City	647
Malone & Hyde, Memphis, Tenn.	19
Page Milk, Shelbyville, Ind.	29
Palumbo Cigar Co., New York City	647
Poinsett Lumber, Trumann, Ark.	85
Ponzio Cigar Co., Jersey City, N. J.	647
Tolibia Cheese, Fon Du Lac, Wis.	341
Tri-State Compress, Memphis, Tenn.	19
U. S. Glue & Gelatin, Carrollville, Wis.	495
Webster Cigar, Detroit, Mich.	281

Acted on in Region

Name	Local
Ellsworth Ice Cream Co., Huntington, Ind.	124

Appealed from Region to Washington

(None)

MISSION TO MOSCOW" is NEWS: The picture above is a scene from the movie, "Mission to Moscow," showing former U. S. Ambassador Davies visiting a Soviet factory. The movie has already become a box-office sensation in New York and several other large cities, but it has stirred up a lot of controversy, too, since it is the first Hollywood film that attempts to show the American people what it's all about in Russia.

A special preview was given in New York for labor union officials, who afterward sent a telegram of congratulations to Warner Brothers, makers of the movie, and Joseph E. Davies, author of the book from which the movie was made.

"This documented story," the telegram said, "of the past seven years clarifies issues and events which the enemies of progress have too long succeeded in confusing and distorting. . . . Mission to Moscow tells the truth about the Soviet Union."

Among the signers of the telegram were Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union (CIO) and Sec.-Treas. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO).

Food industry workers as well as munitions workers have a direct personal interest in this movie, for they can see here how the materials they are producing for lend-lease are being used by our Soviet ally. The film is undoubtedly a major contribution to international unity, and, the major movie critics agree—exciting entertainment.

First Steps Taken In Grade-Labeling of Cans

A partial victory has been made in the battle for grade-labeling of canned goods. In a letter to UCAPAWA, John W. Edelman, CIO Liaison Officer of OPA, described the steps taken by OPA which, it is believed, will protect the consumer against quality depreciation of canned food.

The new protection for consumers provides:

Canners must continue to grade their 1943 packs in accordance with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture grades, and canners' maximum prices will continue to be set by grade.

Canners and wholesalers must describe the Government grade of the product on their invoices, instead of printing grade labels on each can, as originally planned.

Community dollars-and-cents prices now being issued for most principal cities will list canned goods by brand and grade, showing the housewife at a glance the grade and the maximum price of a particular brand.

Praising the valuable efforts of labor organizations and consumer groups who put on the heat which secured this partial victory, Mr. Edelman assured UCAPAWA that "there will be no relaxation in our (the OPA Labor Policy Committee's) efforts to reinstate grade labeling on the can or package for next year's pack."

UCAPAWA MIKE SAYS:

"Subsidies Are The Answer, Mollie"

"NOW look, Mollie," UCAPAWA Mike said angrily, "enough is enough. Can't a hard working man enjoy his supper in peace, without his wife nagging, nagging, nagging all the time?"

"Well, I can't help it," Mollie answered, as she dished out the asparagus and pork chops. "You're the man in the family, and you should do something about it. Okay, you got a five cent raise last month, but it doesn't go very far. The food prices are going up so high, they're driving me crazy. They talk a lot about rolling back prices, and it sounds good, but mark my words, Mike, if the prices won't go down real fast, there won't be any pork chops on the supper table soon!"

Mike puzzled about this bad situation for a while, and then he brightened up. "You know, Mollie, there's an answer to that. The government announced that it's going to use subsidies to roll back prices of meat, canned vegetables, coffee and dairy products 10 per cent; and fresh vegetables will go down 25 to 40 per cent. See, it's not so bad, after all."

What Are Subsidies?

"So that's what it says in the papers," Mollie sneered. "But it doesn't mean a thing to me. What's this business about subsidies, or what you call it?"

"Well, it's like this, Mollie. The government decides that you shouldn't pay more than 20 cents for a pound of asparagus. But some of the farmers can't produce asparagus for such a low price and still make a profit. So the government gives these farmers some money—a subsidy—to make up for the cost of production. That way, you'll be paying less for your food, and the farmer will make enough to live on, too.

"Also, if the manufacturer of canned tomatoes says he can't sell his cans at the new ceiling price, because the tomatoes cost him too much, then the government will pay him the difference between the cost of the tomatoes and the selling price of the can."

Where Will Money Come From?

"So, that's very smart, Michael," Mollie said with a smile. "But where is the government going to get the money to pay all these farmers and manufacturers?"

"Why, from taxes of course. Sure, we'll be paying a little more taxes, but with lower prices, we'll be saving plenty. And not only on food. Because if food prices go down, there won't be any excuse for raising prices on clothing or rent or anything else. It says here in the papers that if the government spends 2 billion dollars for subsidies, it will save the people 10 to 20 times that amount."

"That's wonderful!" Mollie felt good for the first time that evening. "When are we going to have subsidies, Mike?"

"Well, Mollie, there is the problem of that fake "farm bloc" and all the other guys who want to make sky-high profits out of this war. They don't want to stabilize prices or pay taxes on their corporation profits. Only if the workers and their unions will yell loud enough to be heard, then the government will be able to do something."

Mollie felt bad again. "Well, it's the old story, then. A lot of good talking, but the fat boys won't let it happen."

Support FDR

"No, Mollie, that ain't so. The government has been giving subsidies for certain products for a long time, and this new program will probably go through if the people will show their support for the President. Also, we have to tell our Congressmen that 300 million dollars isn't enough for subsidies. We should ask for 3 or 4 billion dollars, if we want the subsidies to mean anything to us."

"Well, Mike, you convinced me. Let me use your pen. I'm going to write a letter to Senator Brightweather right now, to see that he does something about it!"

"Hold off a minute," Mike called. "Before you leave the table, let me have another pork chop. These are good!"

"Sorry, Mike," his wife smiled sweetly, "until we have subsidies, dear, two chops a-piece is all we can afford."

Salmon Can Workers Get 7% Increase

By A. E. Harding, Bus. Ag., Loc. 7

Seattle, Wash.—A 7% increase on all earnings was awarded the UCAPAWA salmon cannery workers in a Directive Order issued by the Twelfth Regional War Labor Board in Seattle on May 20.

The Board also ordered that employers shall provide war risk insurance of $5,000 and $150 to cover personal effects while in transit West of Cape Spencer and/or Cape Flattery.

Under this Directive, the minimum wage for cannery workers (Classification "B" in all districts outside of Bristol Bay, Chignik and Karluk) is increased from $135 per month, as provided in the 1942 agreement, to $144.45.

Negotiations with the Industry this season began early in the year. Union demands were a wage increase as provided in the escalator clause of the 1942 Supplementary Agreement (approximately 9.3%), War Bonus and War Risk Insurance.

A little over a week ago, the panel submitted its recommendation for a 7% wage increase and war risk insurance, rejecting the union demands for war bonus. The Order must be finally approved by the NWLB.

The Regional Board also rejected UCAPAWA's demand that transportation of cannery workers residing in California be paid to the Puget Sound port of embarkation. This was considered extremely important by the union, in view of the fact that approximately 75% of the members who work in the salmon canneries each season reside in California during the off season.

The War Labor Board ruled the escalator clause "inoperative" and upheld the validity of the Supplementary Agreement, which contains many objectionable features.

The Union feels that a 7% increase in wages is wholly inadequate compensation for the skyrocketing cost of living.

Inasmuch as this case is but another illustration of the fact that a national wage freezing policy has in effect been adopted, it is obvious that the chief job of organized labor in behalf of its members is to get behind the Administration's price freezing order, which is being sabotaged by business interests.

If workers' wages are to be frozen, they must be protected against the rising cost of living.

In short, labor organizations must mobilize their strength behind the President's price roll-back order, for a limitation of salaries, and an equitable tax program, rather than waste their ammunition in a meaningless struggle for a few cents wage increase.

WARTIME LIVING

By Miriam Kolkin, Federated Press

CROP PROSPECTS GO DOWN

Revised Dept. of Agriculture crop estimates for 1943 include these sorry predictions: Winter wheat will be some 27% below 1942 crop and rye production 37% below last year. Fresh vegetables will be 14% below 1942, with only carrots and snap beans showing increases. Dry peas production will fall short of 1942 output by 14%.

BUT * * * CANNED FOODS WILL BE PLENTIFUL

Because the government will take less of 1943 canned foods than it expected, civilian consumers will receive an increase of 30 million cases. There will be more canned beets, carrots, sweet corn, peas and tomatoes available for civilians.

—Released by WPB Labor Press Service.

Mrs. Betty Hill Karr, president of the Atlanta Steelworkers (CIO) is pictured above at her welding job. She is 41, a grandmother, the first woman president of a steelworkers' local and once earned her living crooning blues in a night club.

Red Cross Stresses Need of Good Meals For Children

Washington, D. C.—"Beware of wartime jitters among children," is the warning of the American Red Cross Nutrition Service.

With many mothers entering war industries, and consequently having less time to devote to meal planning, it is more than ever important that they understand the elements of proper nutrition, according to Miss Melva Bakkie, director of the Nutrition Service.

"War adds to the urgency of a health building program," Miss Bakkie said. "Meals must be carefully planned to provide daily food essentials and satisfy appetites. Children need the same food as adults, but with more generous servings of some, such as milk and eggs. Shortages of food commodities cannot be permitted to impair children's welfare."

Urging the study of Red Cross nutrition courses, Miss Bakkie pointed to the dangers of hurried meals, served at irregular hours, without adequate advance planning. Frequent colds, irritability, peevishness and disobedience are often symptoms in children of poorly balanced or deficient diets, she observed.

American Women

Massachusetts Women Win 10-Hour Day in 1846; Knights of St. Crispin First Union to Call for Equal Pay for Equal Work

PART 6

THE first big struggle of organized working women was the fight for the 10-hour day. It was not until women trade unionists began to lobby in the halls of their State legislatures, that they won this great fight.

The first State which made the 10-hour day laws applicable to women as well as men was Massachusetts.

By the end of the Civil War, women began to be recognized as such an important part of the labor movement that the National Labor Union admitted women to its membership. Mrs. E. O. G. Willard and Kate Mullaney were the first women elected to the executive board of the NLU.

Read about this exciting chapter in the history of the American working women in Part 6, below. The story is told by Dr. Philip Foner, *outstanding historian. (These talks, reported by* Katherine Beecher, *are loaned by the* UE News.)

IN New England many of the textile factory workers were women who came from the farms near by and who had families that would take them back and support them if conditions got too bad. But in the 1840's the textile bosses hit upon a new plan with which they hoped to kill the rising union spirit.

Instead of taking women from homes near the factories, they sent agents in wagons to places 400 or more miles away from the Lowell mills to get girls to work for them. The agents were paid $1.00 a head for these workers and the price went up the further away from Lowell the girls came from.

This plan had the opposite effect from what the bosses had planned. Unions grew even faster now, because since the girls were unable to return to their homes, they were forced by necessity to organize and fight to improve their miserable wages and working conditions.

Asked Men to Help

The women in Lowell organized the Lowell Female Labor Reform Assn., and Sarah G. Bagley, who had led the movement to form an organization, was its first president. In 1845, she was sent as a delegate to the New England Workingmen's Assn. Here Miss Bagley appealed to the men to help the women organize and win better conditions.

The 10-hour day law had been passed in Massachusetts but it applied only to men. Legislators turned a deaf ear to women demanding that it apply to them, too. After all, women had no vote. But the women, though voteless, could still lobby effectively and were successful in getting the men to join in this campaign.

The women in Lowell appealed to the men to defeat a State representative and corporation attorney, William Schouler, who was responsible for a legislative committee ignoring the women's appeal to extend the 10-hour day law to cover women. Attorney Schouler was defeated the next time he ran for office.

Won 10-Hour Day

In 1846 the Massachusetts' 10-hour day law was extended to include women, and the following year in Pennsylvania, the same law was amended to include the women workers of that State.

Near Pittsburgh, Pa., in the 1840's, women textile workers at the Blackstock factory conducted two militant strikes and won both of them. At one point they stormed the factory and drove out the scabs, successfully closing down all plant operations until the boss gave in to their demands.

Just after the Civil War the women shoebinders organized the Daughters of St. Crispin on a national scale and were taken in as a part of the men shoemakers' Knights of St. Crispin.

It was this organization which became famous as the first union to come forth with the demand of equal pay for equal work, something which even the older unions of Europe had never considered.

As the result of over 30 years of struggle in which women organized their own unions and fought for and won many of their demands, the men workers gradually came to recognize them as a permanent part of the labor movement.

In 1867 Mrs. E. O. G. Willard was made a Vice-President of the National Labor Union. Shortly after that Kate Mullaney, head of the Troy, N. Y. collar workers' union, was made secretary of the NLU and given the job of leading in the organization of women workers all over the country.

The wives of union men as well as the women workers did their part in building strong unions. In the great railroad strike of 1877, the wives did a great deal to keep up the morale of the strikers in their fight against a 30 per cent wage cut.

Women in the labor movement had come so far by 1870 that when the Knights of Labor came on the scene, organization of women was taken up on a mass scale and they became an integral part of the labor movement in America.

Set To Do Their Part

From this background the women emerged in the 1900's to take their place alongside of the men ready to do their part in the great battles which lay ahead.

Se Reune El Ejecutivo

Spanish-speaking Brothers and Sisters, this column is for you! It is written by Luisa Moreno, *Int. Vice-Pres., and it will appear in each issue, providing you let us know how well you like it and send us suggestions for future columns.*

SI la última reunionón de nuestro Ejecutivo Internacional se hubiera llevado a cabo en una estación de radio y todos nuestros miembros en treinta y ocho estados pudieran escuchar sus deliberaciones cuanta claridad haríamos posible!

Ningún informe, por completo que sea, puede darles el panorama completo que se desarrolló en las sesiones que tuvimos los días 24, 25 y 26 de mayo. Principiando con el informe de nuestro Presidente General Donald Henderson y concluyendo con un sumario dándole realce y amplitud al programa propuesto, discutido y aprobado colectivamente.

Ahí, nuestros miembros podrían palpar la importancia enorme de nuestra Unión Internacional, su amplia democracia, sus siembras y cosechas, y sobretodo su apoyo incondicional a la guerra actual, guerra que significa la vida o muerte del progreso humano.

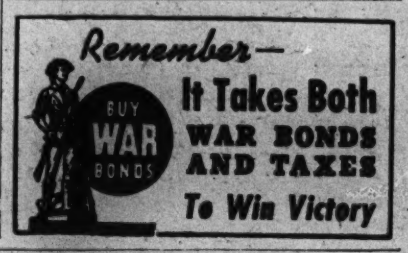
El Secretario Tesorero General, Harold J. Lane dió su informe equipado con toda clase de datos y quiere mayor responsabilidad de nuestra Unión Internacional señala verdadero progreso pero aún requiere mayor responsabilidad de parte de nuestros miembros en cuanto al pago puntual de sus cuotas.

Las cuotas hacen posible el crecimiento de nuestra Unión, su consolidación. Sin fondos se paralizan los trabajos.

Cada Vice Presidente informó sobre las actividades en el area o región donde está estacionado. Luego habló Connie Anderson, editora del periódico y dió su informe Elizabeth Sasuly, nuestra talentosa representante en Washington.

No debemos echar de menos tampoco el informe rendido por el Vice Presidente Ejecutivo Conrad Espe, quién ha prestado valiosa ayuda a numerosas locales en el Este.

Todos los informes mostraron progreso y mayor coordinación. Nuestra Unión Internacional está preparada para lleva a cabo su gran tarea de producir comestibles para la victoria.



Ohio Organizing Drive Starts Ball Rolling

Lima, Ohio—Under the direction of President Henderson, representatives of the Ohio locals met here on May 15 in a State Conference to form an Ohio State Organizing Committee, for the purpose of extending UCAPAWA organization in new areas in the State.

Evelyn Marks, Int. Vice-Pres., was chairman of the Conference; and Ruby Catlett, of Local 70, was appointed acting Secretary. Present at the Conference were representatives of Locals 69, 70, 71, 72, 120 and 297.

ORGANIZING PROGRAM

The following program was unanimously adopted by the Ohio State UCAPAWA Conference for submission to Ohio Locals and this program was strongly recommended to the Locals by the International Office for their immediate consideration and adoption also.

The delegates to the Ohio Conference shall constitute the temporary members of the Ohio State Organizing Committee until each local shall properly elect or appoint their regular delegates to the Committee.

I. The Ohio State Organizing Committee shall be established and shall be composed of two delegates from each local. Temporary Chairman of the Ohio State Organizing Committee shall be Sister Evelyn Marks, Int. Vice-Pres.

II. Meetings of the Committee shall be held at least once every two months. The first meeting of the regular Committee shall be held no later than July 1st.

The funds of the Ohio State Organizing Committee shall be secured from a voluntary payment of 10c per month per member by each local in the State of Ohio.

The Ohio State Organizing Committee shall open its own bank account in its own name and shall make prompt monthly reports of all income and expenditures to the International Office.

The International Office shall promptly send copies of this monthly financial report to the Ohio Locals.

III. The International agrees to assign an International Organizer to the State of Ohio after the International Executive Board Meeting on May 26th, for a period of two months to assist locals in getting the Ohio State Organizing Committee established and to assist in launching new organizational work in the State.

Financial support for this organizer will be provided by the International Office.

In his opening remarks to the Conference, President Henderson laid great stress on the necessity for a clear trade union policy in these days of war. He strongly attacked the anti-war and anti-administration policies of John L. Lewis and told the audience that "winning the war is a life and death matter to Labor. We must see to it that correct policies are formed and carried out.

District Conferences Map New Organizing Drives

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—An Iowa-Missouri-Nebraska Organizing Committee was set up here by the Locals in the area, on May 17, under the chairmanship of Ray Rowles, Int. Rep. A high spirit of enthusiasm prevailed among the delegates to this Regional Conference, despite the heavy floods which caused delay in meeting and prevented the representatives of Local 155 from appearing altogether.

"This new Organizing Committee," said Conrad Espe, Exec. Vice-Pres., who presided at the Conference, "will extend our drive in the important grain belt and canning industry in the tri-State area of Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska."

The main discussion at the Conference centered around financing the work of the Organizing Committee, stressing the need for all the Locals in the area to get their contributions in immediately. Further plans were outlined for organizing the Quaker Oats plant in St. Joseph, Mo., as well as the other grain and cereal plants in the district.

In the light of the new War Labor Board formula, discussion took place on the possibilities for securing increased wages in the seasonal canning industry.

Homer Cyrus, Rec. Sec. of Local 110, was elected Financial Secretary of the Organizing Committee. The Committee will meet regularly on the last Sunday of each month, alternating in the different localities.

Present at the Conference were the officers and many shop stewards of Locals 110, 116 and 166.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Organizing Committee met here on May 15 to review its organizational work and financial condition. Herschel Lile, Int. Rep., chaired the meeting, which was called together by Conrad Espe of the International office.

Emphasis was placed on the more active participation of the Locals in the Committee. The duties of the Committee and the International Representatives were outlined, with a view toward extending the organizational work in the larger plants under the Union's jurisdiction.

The Committee will investigate, together with the regional officers of the CIO, the possibility of organizing a large dairy and cheese plant in Terre Haute, Ind., involving over a thousand year-round workers.

REGISTER TO VOTE

Millions of our young men are leaving their homes, their families, their jobs and everything they have to fight for freedom on the battle fronts of the world. They are carrying on this fight in the sub-zero temperatures of Alaska; in tropical jungle swamps and on the burning desert sands. Many of them will come back crippled or in broken health; many of them will not come back.

If freedom and the principle of self-government is worth making these sacrifices for, it certainly is not asking too much of those who stay at home when they are asked to meet their responsibilities of citizenship by voting. Those who do not vote, do not fulfill their duty as citizens of a free country.

Recognizing that this country can be kept free only by electing men to public office who will keep it free, the CIO is engaged in a campaign to get every member rgistered to vote. If you have not yet registered, do it at once. And this applies not only to yourself, but every member of your family who is qualified to register.

What The CIO Program Means To You And Me

Statement of the CIO Executive Board meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1943:

"Every single request or proposal made by the CIO during this present war is based upon the grueling test whether it will serve to support our Commander-in-Chief Franklin D. Roosevelt and aid the nation in our war of survival. At the same time every weakness or deficiency which we expose on the part of government or any other group in our nation —we do so with the same objective in mind.

"As our nation girds itself for the all-important struggles which lie ahead to smash our Axis enemies and to extract the unconditional surrender demanded by our Commander-in-Chief, the sacrifices which we must endure become increasingly severe.

"In the face of this problem, it is the task of organized labor—more than any other group—to make certain that no individual, adverse or indifferent to the outcome of our struggle, be permitted to exploit the inherent difficulties accompanying a war as to confuse or cause disunity among the people of the nation.

"The CIO earnestly believes that its outstanding policies, which are hereby reaffirmed, covering the economic issues before the nation, are directed toward lending complete support to the program of our President and Commander-in-Chief and therefore must be effectuated in the interest of prosecuting the war to an early victorious conclusion."

What does this mean to you?

NO STRIKES FOR DURATION

We will not strike for the duration of the war. Labor made this pledge, and will stick to it, because it is determined in this life and death struggle that it will do all within its power to insure the maximum production of the materials of war to speed us onward toward victory.

Congress must cease its attacks upon labor. The Connally-Smith Bill, and all similar disruptive measures must be defeated, to insure the successful carrying-out of the war.

WLB NEEDS MORE POWER

In many industries, workers who are doing the same type of work receive different pay. Such inequities serve no useful purpose and actually hamper the war effort.

The War Labor Board's authority to correct such gross inequities has been returned to it. The Board must now make upward wage adjustments to correct sub-standard conditions to safeguard the American standard of living.

ROLL BACK PRICES, CUT PROFITS

Wage stabilization can be effective only if prices are rolled back to the September 15, 1942 level; and only if large salaries and profits are limited. It is up to Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes, the OPA and Congress to face this prime responsibility, to carry out the mandate of the President.

To roll back prices we must have a program of subsidies; there must be effective enforcement of price ceilings; an effective system of comprehensive rationing; and black markets must be eliminated.

$25,000 INCOME LIMIT

While our sons and brothers are dying on the battlefields, no individual should be permitted to build up large and extortionate personal incomes.

The CIO calls upon Congress to rescind its recent action and impose a limitation on the net annual income, after taxes, of all persons, to $25,000.

A FAIR TAX PROGRAM

Taxes to meet the financial needs of our nation must be borne on the basis of ability to pay. The workers and low income groups must be left with sufficient funds to enable them to buy their fair share of available consumer goods and meet their basic obligations.

This is the policy of the President's stabilization program. This is why tax measures like the Ruml Plan must be defeated.

TOTAL NATIONAL WAR MOBILIZATION

We cannot solve the manpower problem in the abstract. It must be seen as one phase of our whole war economy.

The recent McNutt order on manpower does not fill the bill. The situation must be solved by regional boards, with the cooperation of labor, management and government.

Total mobilization can be attained only through a centralized civilian administration of our economic, manpower and production problems. The answer is provided in the Pepper-Kilgore-Tolan bills now pending in Congress.

Byrnes Order

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 4)

under this new formula. This means that either in form 10's or labor disputes, the regular lengthy procedure to secure wage adjustments under this formula will not be necessary and such matters will be handled directly by the individual they assign for this job.

WLB Guide

The International Office is pleased to announce that a pamphlet is being prepared by Elizabeth Sasuly, Legislative Representative, explaining War Labor Board procedure for the benefit of all our Locals.

UCAPAWA Board Meeting

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 3)

and wires were sent to government officials supporting the roll-back of prices; the adoption of a nation-wide system of subsidies; and support for the Senate Appropriations Committee's bill calling for restoration of funds for FSA, appropriations for incentive payments to increase production, and authority for subsidies to effect conversion of agriculture to war production.

Correction

May we apologize to our pretty Sister, Anna Layton, for printing her name wrong in our last issue. Anna is a Shop Steward at Consolidated Cigar in Camden, N. J., and one of the spark-plugs of Local 80.